The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8503.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Forth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Rooms or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

If not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Ordinary Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Subscriptions, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander HEARSAY, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 20th May 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Steamers and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 13 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 22nd May at 4 P.M. or FRIDAY, the 26th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,912 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] is appointed to sail on SATURDAY, the 13th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Tuticorin	21
„ Cochin	14	„ Colombo	22
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Negapatam	23
„ Calicut	14	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Mangalore	15	„ Madras	25
„ Honawar	15	„ Masulipatam	29
„ Carwar	16	„ Coconada	30
„ Goa	17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Vingorla	18	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Ratnagiri	18	„ Gopalpore	June 1
„ Malwan	19	„ False Point	2
„ Bassein	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	4
„ Alleppey	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on the 13th May from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Peninsular Maritime Company's Steamers, which leave Galle on the 15th May for Penang, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiac and Macassar, and Moulmein Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cabin and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bombay, by the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KUTTACHERRY, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BUSSREH, and occasionally as BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves SUBREH	21
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Muhomrah	21
„ Gwadur	19	„ Fao	22
„ Jask	20	„ Bushire	June 1
„ Baharein	21	„ Baharein	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Linga	5
„ Muscat	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Bushire	27	„ Muscat	9
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrives SUBREH	28	Arrives BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KUTTACHERRY, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BUSSREH, and occasionally as BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

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„ Jask	20	„ Bushire	June 1
„ Baharein	21	„ Baharein	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Linga	5
„ Muscat	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Bushire	27	„ Muscat	9
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrives SUBREH	28	Arrives BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without Wine.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUEZ to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GROMDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Rumman [illegible]

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT [illegible]

THE [illegible]

carries a Surgeon and [illegible]

TO SUEZ [illegible]

For Passage [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May.	1876.
KAISAR	R. J. Baker	2621	450	18th	Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd	Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th	Suez, &c.
				June	
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd	Southampton,
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	5th	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3683	600	14th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NILAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY the 15th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, Captain C. H. EASTLEY, (2,593 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 1st May 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at LLOYD's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424			17th May.
EUROPA	2977	494	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2373	463	17th June.	24th June.	16th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 24TH MAY, S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 5TH JULY, S. S. CHILDWALL HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 75 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of COALS for 12 Months to the Coorla Mills will be received to 20th instant by

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th May 1876.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL £5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S., *President.*

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FIRE RISKS

on an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives Resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over

NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,

(which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid up capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 20 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs.	1	8 to	Rs.	6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„	2	8 to	„	3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases	..			„	5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„	8	0 to	„	10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs.	8 0
Porcelain do. do.	„	20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

in Mahogany case, Alpine Club	Rs.	20 0
[illegible] pocket size	„	20 0
[illegible] ary case,	„	34 0
[illegible]	„	6 0
[illegible]	„	6 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE favourite Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons 424 H. P. nominal, Commander [illegible] HURCHISON, will sail for Liverpool, calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said and Gibraltar, on the 17th instant positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1876. Agents.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.—A CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock P.M. Admission Re 2. Tickets for which can be had at Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Rampart Row. For Reserved Chairs, payment can be made at the door.

Special Tram Cars will be in attendance opposite the Town Hall, at the conclusion of the Concert.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH MAY.

The performance will commence with the Screaming Farce, DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?

To conclude with for the first time in Bombay the Oriental Extravaganza,

BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,

BENEFIT OF

MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS.

When will be produced a New and Original Local Comedietta, written especially for this occasion by a Bombay Gentleman,

A DAY AT KHANDALLA.

To be followed by the Grand London Burlesque,

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family tickets, admitting three	„ 10
Stalls Rs. 2; Gallery and Pit, Re. 1	

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at SOUNDY & Co

Family Tickets not obtainable at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH MAY.

From 5½ to 7½ P.M.

The celebrated Bhat of Kattiawad,

DESA PIRHA.

Will narrate in Gujaratee the romantic story of MAHARAJ BHIMSINGHJEE OF JODHPORE, and his struggles with the Pathan of Kabul.

Mr. LAKHMIDASS KHIMJEE WILL PRESIDE.

Admission:—Reserved Seats, 8 As. Hall, 4 As. Gallery, 2 As.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—On and after the 15th of May next, the CHARGE for LANDING COTTON on the ARTHUR BUNDER will be as follows:—

Pressed and large bales	1 Anna.
Dooras and small bales	6 Pies.

REMINGTON & Co.,
9th May, 1876. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIP MAITLAND.

TENDERS are invited for New Sails, Masts and Yards.

Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned not later than 3 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

Full particulars can be obtained on board from the Master between the hours of 6 and 10 A.M., or on application to the Undersigned who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NEWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 579 OF 1874.

BUNDOOJEE ELLO JEE, Israelitish Inhabitant of Ashtani, in the Colaba Zillah and ABRAHAM SULLEMANJEE, Israelitish Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Chambarwada, outside the Fort...Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAFEEZA, the widow and KHUTEEZA and AHMED MEY..., the infant children of Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Ghoolam Hoosein bin Shaikh Hoosein Allibhai, deceased, late Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, by their Guardian ad litem and next friend Mr. L. A. Watkins, residing at Navchur Lane, No. 57, Mazagon, and Shaikh Adum bin Shaikh Hoosein Allibhai, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Navghur Street, No. 76, Mazagon, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Ghoolam Hoosein bin Shaikh Hoosein Allibhai deceased and Sulleman Danieljee Pejarker Mistree, Israelitish Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Cumberbowel Street, without the Fort.....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE R. Y. EY, dated the 19th day of January 1875 in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Shaikh Yacoob *alias* Goolam Hoossein bin Shaikh Hoosein Allibhai, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the four Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling Houses, Chawls, or Ranges of Buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the south side of a public road called Kikhut, at Vaughur, Mazagon, in the sub-district of Bhoolaheur and within the Collectorate of Land Revenue under No. III and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 57, and measuring by admeasurement 3600 square yards, be the same little more or less, or whatsoever else the same may be known as, or bounded on the North by the public road called Kikhut, on or toward the East by a house belonging to a Mahomedan Mosque, and on or toward the South by the property of Mandoo Nowjee, and on or toward the West by the house of Purshotum Sonar, and which said Chawls were formerly in the occupation of Bawa Shahoor Abba, Esquire, and other tenants and are now in the occupation of Abba Seyop Ebraham Khan, Ebraham Banker Jani, Malay, and other tenants thereto, for the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and Fifteen and Annas Three for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees Six Hundred and Fifty-two and Annas Four, the plaintiffs' taxed cost of this suit which said debt, interest and costs together amount to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-Eight and for the costs of and incidental to a certain Judge's summons, dated 8th April 1876, and a certain order, dated 17th April 1876.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the above-named Shaik Yacoob *alias* Goolam Hoossein bin Shaikh Hoossein Allibhai, deceased.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 9th May 1876. Sheriff of Bombay.

DEPOT OF TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

BY T. RAMASAWMY PILLAY,

WHO has a large Stock on hand, and who respectfully solicits the Patronage of the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, for whose information he gives below his Prices which will be found to be as moderate as consistency with best quality can allow. Favour of trial also solicited. Samples post free on application. Terms—Cash. Up-country Customers can effect the saving of the Bombay Octroi Duty by ordering not less than 10,000 at a time.

LIST OF PRICES.

No. 1 Dindigal Cheroots	per 1,000	...	...	Rs. 25 0
„ 1 do.	per Box of 50	...	...	„ 1 8
„ 2 do.	per 1,000	...	...	„ 20 0
„ 2 do.	per Box of 100	...	...	„ 2 4
„ 3 do.	per 1,000	...	...	„ 16 0
„ 3 do.	per Box of 100	...	...	„ 1 12
Havanna-shaped Cigars	per 1,000	...	...	„ 18 0
Do. do.	per Box of 100	...	...	„ 2 0
Large Dawson's Muster	per 1,000	...	...	„ 16 0
Do. do.	per Box of 100	...	...	„ 1 12
Dawson's Muster	per 1,000	...	...	„ 14 0
Dawson's Muster	per Box of 100	...	...	„ 1 8
Noble Muster	1,000	...	...	„ 11 0
Do	per Box of 100	...	...	„ 1 4
Do	1 uncos per 1,000	...	...	„ 14 0
Do	do. per Box of 200	...	...	„ 1 8
Manil's Size	per 1,000	...	...	„ 7 0
Do	in Bundle of 50 each	...	...	„ 3 8
Canteen Cheroots	per 1,000	...	...	„ 7 0
Do	in Bundle of 50 each	...	...	„ 0 6

Bombay, No. 6, Meadow Street, 10th May 1876.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Milan built convertible Self Driving Victoria Park Phaeton and pair of Grey Horses, Harness Phaeton 1,300, Horses 800, Tu-nout for Rs. 1,800 [illegible] WAGON, Messrs Watson & Co., Church Gate.

[illegible] BILLIARD TABLE by a [illegible] foot order, and complete with [illegible] "H. V." care of GRINDLAY, [illegible] May 1876.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HELMETS.

Special Hot Season Shipment.

ASQUITH & CO. have received from the celebrated makers, ELLWOOD & SONS, a large assortment of the above, suitable for wear at all times and on all occasions.

Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

For size send number of Inches round Forehead.

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0	18 0
Extra Quality covered White Doe	20 0	23 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.		

SHIKAR HELMETS,

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0	17 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	13 8	15 0
Hottest Weather	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the hills, or early morning Wear	8 8	10 0
The "Terai Hat." Best quality made	18 0	20 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0	20 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0	20 0

LADIES RIDING HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13 8	15 0
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest of novelty	13 8	15 0

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies and Children's in several pretty Shapes	4 8	5 8
These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted Solid	5 8	6 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label),	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
D. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra Dry quality	38 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREM NEVEU ET FILS Fleur de Bouzy	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup)	...	18 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
HATEAU LEOVILLE „	16 0	10 0
DO. LAG „	16 0	9 0
ST. EST PHE „	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8
STERN'S „	16 0	9 0
CHATEUX D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	...
CHATEAU T LEN'E	22 0	12 0
CHAT AU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0

BURGUNDIES.

POMARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN „	20 0	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunebergen	32 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	18 0	10 0
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 C	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	„
HOCKSHEIMER	28 0	„
JOHANNISBERGER	33 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	„
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	„
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	„
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	„
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	„

SP

CE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH MAY 1876.

THE public telegrams report the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday as being quiet but steady, Surats unchanged, but private messages so far as we can learn give a less favourable account, the Market being called dull and declining both on the spot and to arrive. The only arrival quotation given by Reuter is for Good Broach with the F. G. F clause March-April shipment Canal 5d. per lb., but we hear that there are sellers of Fair Dhollera with the fair clause May-June shipment Cape at 4 5/16d. and of good Fair with the G. F. clause at 4-11/16d. per lb. Liverpool terms.

From New York there are no advices of yesterday's date and we are consequently unable to give our usual comparison of the receipts at the ports.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market shows no signs of improvement, nor is it to be expected in the face of the depressed state of the raw staple and the unfavourable reports from this side.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered. Wheat is 1s. per quarter lower, and at the Colonial Wool Sales just closed combing wools show a decline 1d. to 2d. per lb.

The Market rate of discount in London is said to be ½ per cent under the Bank of England minimum or 1½ per cent per annum. At the same time and as a consequence of this Consols are quoted at 96⅞, the highest point, we believe, they have ever touched. The position, however, is peculiar. Money is a drug in the Market and Foreign Securities of all kinds are now looked upon with so much suspicion that large sums which under ordinary circumstances would be invested elsewhere are now put into Consols as a matter of precaution. Bar Silver remains at 53½d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been particularly quiet and only a very limited business has been done. Rates are very irregular, transactions having scarcely been sufficient to test them thoroughly, but we reduce our quotations ¼d per rupee all round, at the same time it is currently reported that late yesterday evening one bank bought a considerable amount of paper at 1/16d. under the lowest rate quoted to-day. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 8¾d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d "
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d. to 13-16.

On Calcutta, demand drafts are still quoted at par and business has been done in 60 days' sight at yesterday's rate 1 per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been a strong demand with few sellers and values have an upward tendency ; say :—Fours, Rs. 101¾ ; Fours-and-half, Rs. 101¼ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¾.

No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount and interest at to-day's Board Meeting, but the Money Market is nevertheless decidedly tending towards greater ease.

SHARES to-day have been irregular. Bank of Bombays are still in strong request at an improvement of ¾ per cent., the closing quotation being 44¾ per cent. premium. Land Companies are unaltered and the same remark applies to Press property with the exception only of Mofussils which are Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving scrip is irregular, but the tendency on the average is easier. Bombay Burmah Trading shares have advanced Rs. 25 per share.

For COTTON, there has been more inquiry to-day, the decline in Freight and Exchange enabling exporters to operate more freely at current rates, but there is no disposition to advance prices in the present state of things in Liverpool. Receipts yesterday were 9,140 bales, making 25,888 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS by steamer continue very quiet, and although business has been done to-day at £2-5 for Liverpool, large shippers decline to pay that rate for any extent of cargo. By Cape the Iron ships Enoch Bates and British Army have been fixed for part cargoes for Liverpool at £2 and the Wooden ship Stornoway at £1-15, but relets by Iron ships have been done at £1-17-6, and Wooden vessels are making slow progress at £1-11-3 to £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS—In the Bazaar moderate clearances are reported to have taken place at slightly easier prices but from first hands there has been nothing of any importance done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	P. a.			Rs.
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	1,400xd
72,000	1,000	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	7232
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	1,300
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
80,000	2811	all	5 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	800
60,000	400	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & do. and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	116 ex d
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	450

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	11,35
7,800	150	all	....	Fore Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	Masagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

18	5,000	2,850	200 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co		1,450
20	2,000	1,100	85 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee		780
100	500	all	16 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co		850
1,000	1,000	all		Alwai Mills Co		1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps.	Apollo Press Co		3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary		770
158	500	all	45 ps.	Berar Company (New)		510
1,000	250	all	42 ps.	Badi n Press Co		285
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co		90
400	1,500	all	75 ps.	Carwar Co		900
100	250	all		Coondapa Press Co		15
1,200	1,000	all	700 ps.	Colaba Press Co		3,103
500	800	all	100 ps.	Dhollera P. & G. Co		1,040
862	1,000	all	180 ps.	Dok Imdia Press Co		850
150	8,500	all	Rs.300	Fort Pr ss Co		1,400
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Company		300
300	500	all	100 ps.	French Press Co		425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co		410
1,125	400	250	65 ps.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co		355
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld		1,125
120	...	1,500	250 ps.	Prince of W. Press		700
800	500	all	100 ps.	Samoon's Press Co		525
400	800	750	45 ps.	Scinde Press Co		430
800	1,000	750		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited		1,025
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co		600xd
850	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co		75

* Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

630	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,5 5
2,000	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,740
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	1,110
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
3,500	1,000	all	100 p.	Dharumsey Spinning	900
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.	Fleming S. W. Co	955
1,400	1,000	all	50 ps*	Great Eastern	1135
5,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60 p.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,030
1,200	1,000	all	65 p.	Jeevraj Baloo Mills	1,010
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	850
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Muoonjee S. & W. Co	930
5,0	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,060
2,...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,075
1,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,138
1,050	1,000	all	60 ps*	Moorajee Spinning	1,16?xd
4,000	250	all	6½ p.*	Oriental	745
6,000	1,250	all	...	Prince of W. Spinning	1,150
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	875
110	1,000	1,000	800 p.	Scoondersa Spinning	850
800	1,000	250	125 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	200

* For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	216*0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		267
£50	108-14-9	do.	Do. New £50 Shares		126
£20	65-7-6	do.	Ditto		73
£20	21-12-1	do.	Ditto		22
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.		1,100
£15	19*5-15	do.	Do. New Shares		235

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation		1,375
1,000	50	all	44 pct	Bombay Gas Company		60
200	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co		700
500	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld		210
3,150	200	100	8 p. c	Malabar Company, Ld		70
5,000	5 0	all	6 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co		21
1,200	800	all	50 ps	Tyrabhoy & Co		410
1,000	1,000	all	60 ps	Vegus Patent Slip		88

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. CONSETT. 996 tons, Captain G. Whitaker, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Aden via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE barque St. ANDREW, 783 tons, Captain S. W. Dick, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 5,400 bales cotton, and 225 cwts bones.

THE s. s. PEARL, 866 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP DUNSELAW, 1,279 tons, Captain J Dow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 1,890 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s.s. CELLA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Halmes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 7th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Therburn and three children, and Mr. Edward. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Cella (s)	Halmes	Liverpool, April 7.
	Dunselaw	Dow	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Consett (s)	Whitaker	Marseilles.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:
Ship St. Andrew, Dick, to Falmouth.
Ship Helen Scott, Parsons, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Marathon, to Dunkirk.
Ship British Army, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
6	Rajpootana (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
5	Penang (s)	Negapatam.
6	Chyebassa (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—5 cases looking glass. Dewjee Canjee ; 16 cases umbrellas and 25 packages earthenware, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 60 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolhoosen Goolamhoosen.
Vixen s—12 casks hardware, Hentools Shaik Adom.
V Schillizzi s—8 hogsheads claret, Huttonjee Bomanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Galatea s—4 cases hardware, Shaik Esmail Khaluk.
Parsee s—76 cas s brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Marlborough—170 barrels pitch, Mamedkhan Abdoolally ; 19 casks earthware and 2 packages tumblers, Jaffer Sulliman and Co ; 80 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.
Deccan s—7 bales paper, T Graham.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—8 packages earthenware, Nanjee Canjee ; 50 hogshead pale ale, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—20 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.
Batavia s—13 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.
Austria s—6 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—850 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Runchordas Vurjeevandass ; 100 bales cotton, Bhoybhund Joomkharam.
Helen Scott—3,973 bundles coir yarn, N Khuttow.
Prince Frederick—540 bales cotton, Baichurdass Ambaidass ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Pallas Cher—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee and Co.
Alberge s—234 bales cotton, Baichurdass Ambaidass.
Khorassan—250 bales cotton, Tyson and Co.
Cape Comorin—100 bales cotton, Tyson and Co.
British Army—175 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co.
Khersonese—104 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Boadicea s—2,986 bundles coir yarn, Wooseman Jakria ; 89 bales wool Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Motichund Javehund.
Zampa s—761 bags myrabollams, Rewjeetan and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 6,000 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Leeladhur ; 15 bales cotton, Gunesbhas Buldewdass ; 150 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.
Spartan s—51 bales wool, Nurses Khuttow ; 25 bales wool, Cursondass Chut orbhoy ; 54 bales wool, W Nicol and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Nurses Khuttow ; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allabhoy ; 52 bales cotton, Lalljee Purshotum ; 17 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund ; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 38 bales hemp, Bhimjee Moolljee.
Monte Moro s—100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagjee and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Nurses Jaitha ; 60 bales cotton, Anundroop Cursondass ; 105 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 400 bags wheat, Knoon and Co.
Vixen s—500 bales cotton, Benn, Ashly and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Turkish Empire—200 bales cotton, P Dewjee Bhoorsa and Co.
Trinacria s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Glengyle s—2 cases cardamoms, Sulleman Hasum ; 20 bags rapeseed Killick, Nixon and Co ; 55 bundles hides, Hasum Noormohomed ; 68 cases blood stones, Geerdhur Keshoo.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ottawa s—150 bales cotton, Jules, Seigfried and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Marathon—17,000 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Galatea s—15,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HULL.

Virginia Schillizzi s—2,000 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Phineas Pendleton—800 bags pepper and 250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Winona—1,800 bags linseed, Tyabjee ann Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Wild Wave—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Minerva s—27 bags coffee, W Nicol and Co ; 9 bags coffee, Eduljee Wookerjee Son.
Lord Eslington s—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 950 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 250 bales cotton W Nicol and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Glaschecker and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kashgar s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co
Assiria s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—1,000 bags teelseed, 125 bags ground nuts and 1,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 8 bags coffee, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—17 cases sharkfins and 6 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosen John Mohomed ; 42 cases fishmaws and 9 cases sharkfins, Mohomedbhoy Rajee ; 85 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 20 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co ; 230 pieces ivory, Jairaj Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·729
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ...	89·5
Minimum do. do	80·0
General Direction of wind ...SSW, SW, SSW, SW, WSW, SW WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	227

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Walter, Sub Lieut., Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MAY 9.

Harris, Captain, Bombay 66th Regt on leave, from Deolalee.
Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Tippetts, Surg Major, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on Medl Cert, to England.
Whittle, Lieut, Bombay The Queens, on duty, to England.

MAY 9.

Pangban, Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Bisset, Captain, Madras R A, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 6.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W P Johnston, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, availed himself, on the 11th April 1876, of the two years' furlough granted to him in Notification No 49, dated 26th Feb 1876.
Mr J. Schwendler, Supt Electrician, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 27th April 1876.
Mr F Kinsman, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for 10 days under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st April 1876.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Mr H C Mance, Supt, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year and six months, under Sect 10 (a), and subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 19th April 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Maj R H Hudleston, Depy Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted privil ge leave for one month with effect from 12th May 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.
The privilege leave for three months granted in Notification in Residency Orders No 178, dated 23rd Feb 1876, to Capt K J L Mackenzie, Depy Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is cancelled.
Consequent on the departure on three months' privilege leave of Capt C T Lane, Dist Supt, Police, 1st grade, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Police with effect from the 1st April 1876 :—
Mr F Wright, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade ; and C Jameson, Dist Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade, and Mr H A Heath, Offg Asst Supt to officiate as Dist Supt, 3rd grade.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER F W D, RAJPOOTANA.

The Offg Agent, Govr Gen l, and Chief Comr, is pleased to grant, under Sec 15, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, six months' leave on urgent private affairs to Mr J M Span, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Erinpoora Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr M Span, Ex Engr, Erinpoora Division, is also granted twenty days' subsidiary leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
The Offg Agent, Govr Genl, and Chief Comr, is pleased to grant thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence to Capt H Y Murray, Ex Engr, Nusseerabad Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed on the sixteen months' furlough granted him by the Govt of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, for RAJPOOTANA.

Capt C A Bayley, Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, Asst Agent to the Govr General, and Mag of Aboo, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 496—347 (), dated 8th March 1876, on the afternoon of the 15th idem.
Referring to this Office Notification No 496—347 (), dated 8th March 1876, Capt C A Bayley, Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, returned from the privilege l ave therein granted to him on the forenoon of the 3rd April 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr A T Goodfellow, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred from N-W Provinces to Central India, in Govt Notification No 479 dated 7th inst, is granted three months' leave to study the language.
Mr F S Mulk, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Northern Road Division to the Mhow Division.
Capt G R Gibbs, Asst to Chief Engr, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Mr H F White, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, received and made over charge of the Bundelcund Road Division on the afternoon of the 12th inst.
Mr R M Marsh, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, left the Mhow Division on the afternoon of the 19th inst, with reference to Govt Notification No. 179, dated 8th idem, transferring him to N W Provinces.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRA.

Maj H M Reptont, Depy Comr of Ajmere, is granted fifteen days's preparatory leave from the 1st of May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Mr J E Hilton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Moolt an Division, Military Works, from 12th Feb 1876, until further orders.
Mr W Phillips, Supervisor, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 4th April 1876.
Mr W Browne, Supervisor, 2nd grade, transferred to this Circle by Inspr Genl's Not fication No 17 dated 10th Feb 1876, is posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 10th current.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Maj B R Brandill, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, is granted 30 days' sub-idiary leave on full pay, with effect from 1st proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Mily Dept Notification No 297, dated 17th March 1876.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

With reference to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 171, dated 7th ultimo, Mr F P Quinlan, Dep y Examiner of Guarantees' Railway Accounts to the Govt of India, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 1st May 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

With reference to Director's Notification, No. 67 of the 8th April 1876, Mr M Rayne, Suptg Engr, Sadarah, took over charge of the Indus Valley State Railway from Col F W Pelle, R E, on the afternoon of the 18th idem.
With reference to Govt of India P W Dept, Notification No 194 R E of the 20th April 1876, Mr A D'Ortez, Overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.
Mr W Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, four months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave notified in Director's No 174 of the 21st Oct 1875.
Mr C J Shaw, Ex Engr, 1st grade Punjab Northern State Railway, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave notified in Director's No 63 of the 22nd Sept 1874.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 64, dated 3rd April 1876, Mr, J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 12th inst.
Lt H S F Haynes, RE, Asst Engr, 1st grade reported his return to duty on this line on the forenoon of the 17th inst, and is posted to the Lower Sind Dist.
The following posting and transfer have been made by the Suptg Engr, Lower Sind Dist. and Principal Store-keeper, respectively :—
Lt H S F Haynes, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to the Kotri Division.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 90, dated 24th Feb 1876, placing the services of Capt W H Brown, S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, at the disposal of the Mily Dep't, this Officer ceased to belong to this Railway from the 1st March 1876.
Mr W H D Duval, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Stores Depot to the Ravi Division Stores Depot. He made charge of the former to Mr F Cuclisfe, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Chenab Division Depot, on the afternoon of the 7th April 1876, and received charge of the latter from the Offg Chief Store-keeper on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W G Gilchrist, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st June 1876.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 46 of 8th ultimo, Baboo Shiv Dyal, B A, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, reported his departure from Agra on the forenoon of the 17th inst to join the Punjab Northern State Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The under-mentioned Engineers are transferred to the Poraha Section, Northern Bengal State Railway :—
Mr. J. Barron, Ex Engr, 4th grade.
Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Lt J. Burn-Murdoch, R E., Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred from Trichoot State Railway under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 76, dated 22nd inst, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 19th April, and is posted to the Delhi Division of this railway, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th idem.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet.
United Kingdom	May 15 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 12 ...	11 A.M. ...	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 12 ...	11 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 15 ...	3 P.M.	No after.
Australia	,, 27 ...	3 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 15 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	June 2 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M:
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P. M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 5-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P. M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	May 15	Monday	May 22
		,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

Friday	May 12	Monday	May 15

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.
A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

	11 A.M.
Friday	May 12

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 16th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednugger, Broach, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Corun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	(5-30 P.M. of previous day
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	8-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—May 6th, at Sholapur, the wife of C. T. Burke, Esq., Bombay Public Works Department, of a son.
COOKE-COLLIS—May 7th, on Sunday, at Ahmednagar, the wife of W. Cooke-Collis, Esq., 83rd Regt., of a son, (prematurely).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONDUITT—May 5th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. H. W. Conduitt, of a daughter.
MURRAY—May 3rd, at Peshawar, the wife of E. J. Murray, Esq., 51st King's Own Light Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FOSTER—May 4th, at Delhi, Mabel Norah, the dearly loved child of Mr. William Foster, Inland Customs Department, aged 7 years, 1 month and 4 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876.

A POWERFUL argument against the mischievous theories preached by certain dissatisfied people, that India is going to the dogs under British rule, is to be found in the scheming, confusion, and rapacity which show themselves in Native States where the government is entirely managed by natives. When the State of Puttialls, one of the finest States in India, possessing an area of 5,412 square miles and a population approaching two millions, fell into the hands of a native regency on the death of Narindar Singh, the father of the late unfortunate Prince who, there is now only too much reason to believe, killed himself by his own debauchery, its affairs at once became confused ; and while certain people were squabbling among themselves for power or wealth, the people were ground down with oppression, and public works were uncared for. If the inhabitants of Puttialla wished one thing more than another, it was that the young Maharaja would soon come to the throne, and that there would be no more Councils of Regency. We daresay that the British Government, which had to stand by while the State was fast being ruined by the intriguing factions, shared the wishes of the people, notwithstanding the promise given to the three Phulkian Chiefs (Puttialla, Nabha, and Jheend) in 1858 that in the event of the death of any one of the three Chiefs, and in the event of the same Chief leaving an infant heir, "a Council "of Regency, consisting of three of the old "and trusty and most capable ministers of the "State may be selected by the British Agent, "acting with the advice of the other two "Chiefs, and that no stranger be introduced "into the Council of Regency, except with the "consent of these two Chiefs, and in the event "of misconduct on the part of any one of the "Council, a successor to the Regency be ap- "pointed by the same means ; in no case should "any relatives of the infant heir be admitted to "the Regency." It was owing to the apparent impossibility of carrying on public works under the *régime* of the Council of Regency which took in hand the management of the State of Puttialla during the minority of the late Chief Mahinder Singh that the famous Sirhind Canal, which was projected by Maharaja Narindar Singh in 1861 in order to bring water to his country from the Sutlej, could not be constructed ; and it was not till 1870, when the young Maharaja came to the throne and the obstructive Council of Regency was dissolved, that terms for the construction of the undertaking were arranged between the British Government and the State of Puttialla. Mr. Lepel Griffin, who is certainly not disposed to say anything to the disadvantage of Punjab States with which he has had anything to do, does not attempt to conceal the fact that the condition of Puttialla during the Council of Regency was unfortunate, to say the least of it ; and even in the following mild remarks, a glimpse may be obtained at what he was really thinking when he was writing them :—"Like every Native State in a similar position, "with the Chief a minor and the interference "of Government limited by engagements "which it had no desire to infringe, the "atmosphere of Puttialla has been, for some "years, one of intrigue, in which a few have "laboured for the advantage of their Prince "and the country, while the majority have "thought more of creating confusion in every "department of the State to conceal their own "inefficiency and dishonesty. But it must be "left to another hand, at a future time, when "the strong feelings which now exist with regard "to Puttialla affairs have subsided or are for- "gotten, to write the story of these unhappy days." Now that Mahinder Singh is dead, the government of the State of Puttialla will again probably be invested in a Council of Regency, Mahinder's son being as yet but an unnamed minor. We observe that great differences of opinion are being expressed upon the subject, and as may be seen from a letter from Puttialla which we quote elsewhere, it seems probable that if a Mahomedan Council is set up over the Sikh population bad feeling, and

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

CAIRO, 8TH MAY.

His Highness the Khedive has signed a contract with a group of French financiers, consolidating all debts into bonds bearing interest at 7 per cent.; the bonds are issued at 80 to par, redeemable in 65 years.

CAIRO, 9TH MAY.

The Khedive's decree relating to the finances of Egypt nominates a European Commission for control of the revenues.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LISBON, 8TH MAY.

The Prince embarked in the Serapis for Portsmouth to-day amid much enthusiasm. His Royal Highness has been splendidly feted during his stay here.

THE DISTURBANCE IN SALONICA.

LONDON, 9TH MAY.

The Great Powers are sending Ironclads to the gulf of Salonica, and the Porte has reinforced the garrison of Salonica and promised to the French and German Embassies full reparation for the recent outrage.

THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

The Government Merchants' Shipping Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDIZE.

The total Exports of British produce and merchandize from the United Kingdom during the past month show a decrease of £4,500,000 during the same period of last year.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

ROME, 9TH MAY.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has been received by the Pope with great ceremony.

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market: to-day closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 1/16d.

Piece Goods The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

The Market rate of Discount is ½ lower than the bank rate.

3 per cent. Consols for account .. 96⅝.

Bar Silver ..... 53⅝d.

Wheat is lower.

Arrivals from Bombay.—Siam and Yeddo.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9TH MAY, 7-30 P.M.

MAIL Steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKE's tenure of the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force will terminate in the course of next month, when, it is understood, a Madras paper says, that Brigadier-General Macinsire, C. B., of the Artillery, will be nominated to succeed the retiring Major-General.

OWING to expected bad weather at Madras, a rocket party of the Ordnance Department was called in at 2 o'clock last Saturday morning to sleep in at the Arsenal in order to render every assistance in case of a disaster at sea. The battery in garrison are undergoing a course of instruction in the rocket drill at the Arsenal, Fort St. George.

MR BRADFORD LESLIE, Engineer of the Calcutta Municipality, has been offered the appointment of Agent to the E. I. Railway, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Leslie's agreement of three years' service with the Municipality will probably be allowed to determine, to enable him to accept the offer of the Railway Company.

THE *Bangalore Examiner* states, upon "what we believe to be excellent authority," that Dr. Gell, the Bishop of Madras, has been asked by telegraph by the Secretary of State to accept the Bishopric of Calcutta. In that case, the Venerable Archdeacon Drury will act as Commissary of the Madras Diocese till a successor to Dr. Gell is appointed." Further information is requisite, as the above is probably only the Bangalore echo of the Calcutta rumour.

A REFERENCE has been made to the Government of India, according to the *Madras Times*, by the Madras authorities, for definite instructions as to whether or not, it is compulsory that officers holding staff appointments, at the time of succeeding to Colonel's allowances, should vacate them; existing orders on the subject admitting of two interpretations, and consequently, of uncertainty as to the course which the order contemplated should invariably be followed.

RETURNING to the letter about the Puttialla State from the correspondent of the Calcutta *Statesman* which we print in another column, our contemporary says:—"The letter of our Puttialla correspondent contains such grave charges against the administration of the late Prince that we have hesitated as to the propriety of publishing it. It seems to us however that we ought not to suppress it, as the writer can have no motive for misleading us. We are far from adopting his statements, but we think they ought to be made public."

WE hear that the Government have instructed Mr. Moylan to prosecute Mr. Billimoria, and in a day or two some proceedings will be taken which will, probably, throw some light upon this somewhat mysterious affair. There are a number of stories floating about, the correctness of some of which may be reasonably doubted. We hear that the letter read by the auditor at the meeting is not the only one that he has written to the Board, but that a good deal of correspondence on the subject has passed which either the shareholders nor the public know anything about yet.

WE are told by the *Bangalore Examiner* that, at Tumkur, between the 17th April and 3rd May, a period of nineteen days, there were 315 attacks of cholera, which 142 proved fatal, but the disease had so far abated on the third, that there were only seven attacks on that day, of which two proved fatal. The people of Tumkur are greatly indebted to the unceasing efforts of Captain E. S. Ludlow, the officiating Deputy Commissioner, who is said to visit every locality where the disease prevails, and to do all in his power to mitigate the evil. In Chitaldroog it is stated that the attacks, last month, numbered two thousand, of which eight hundred proved fatal.

THE coffee planters in Mysore have several grievances which will probably be discussed and arranged now that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore is among the coffee planting districts. The chief points, we are told by the *Bangalore Spectator*, the coffee planting community wish to urge on his attention are, that there is no permanency in their title to their Estates under the present system of granting Puttas; that the *kulat* (which is a duty payable on so much *weight* of coffee) is [illegible] on industry, and tells more severely [illegible] the prohibi[illegible] levy is [illegible] newsboy, can[illegible] to which thi[illegible] of the peop[illegible]

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 6th May, was 48 feet and 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 43 feet 6 tenths.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—We are requested to state that the annual general meeting of the subscribers and donors of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution will be held at the Esplanade Gymnasium at 5 P. M. to-day.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three cart-drivers, named Narayen Durmab, Nana Khundoo and Nana Jairam, were yesterday fined Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 respectively, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE DISHONEST PORT TRUST PEONS.—The two Port Trust peons, named Coosna Dadoo and Baboo Narayen, were yesterday, upon further evidence, adjudged guilty, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and sentenced each to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail, for fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust, property belonging to the Port Trust, in respect of certain monies collected by them as fees for loaded carts crossing over the bridges to the Government Elphinstone property and the Port Trust.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 4 Forbes Street. A. M. Gubbay, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Directors, having taken the chair, the notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary in English and Goojrathi.

It was agreed that the report of the directors and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1875, which had been circulated to the shareholders, be taken as read.

The following resolutions were then duly carried:—

"Proposed by Mr. F. Fischer, seconded by Mr. Tribhovundass Nuthoobhoy. "That the report of the directors and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1875, printed copies of which have been previously circulated to the shareholders, be and are hereby adopted."

"Proposed by Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Vacchaghandy, "That Messrs. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris and Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

Proposed by Mr. S. S. Solomon, and seconded by Mr. Tribhovndass Nuthoobhoy, "That the appointment of Mr. Premjee Dayal as a Director in the place of Mr. Nagurdass Purmanundass, resigned, be and is hereby confirmed.

"Proposed by Mr. E. S. Gubbay, and seconded by Mr. K. I Shallim, "That Messrs. Jehangheer Gustadjee and Sadanund Balcrishna be re-elected auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs.150 each."

Proposed by Mr. F. Fischer, and seconded by Mr. Gooljee Boitram, "That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the directors and the agents for the good management of the company's affairs."

Proposed by Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee, and seconded by Mr. Tribhovundass Nuthoobhoy, "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

EXECUTION OF THE CAMATEEPOORA MURDERER.

GOPAL APPA, who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions for the crime of murder, was hanged yesterday morning at the Oomercarry Gaol.

The condemned man was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley, in conjunction with another man named Raghoo Gopal, and a woman named Bhima, the charge against them being the murder of an old woman named Ramsabaee, in a chawl at Camateepoora, on the 20th of March last. The deceased woman had a son named Appa Wittoo, to whom the female prisoner, Bhima, was married. Before her marriage, Bhima had been living with Gopal Appa as his wife. Raghoo Gopal was a relative of Gopal Appa. The deceased lived with her son and his wife, the female prisoner, in Kapar Gully. A room in a chawl in Camateepoora was rented by the condemned man about a week before the date of the murder, and during the intervening time he and the other two prisoners were frequently seen there together. On the morning of the 20th of March, a woman who occupied the next room of the chawl saw the three prisoners in Gopal Appa's apartment, in company with the deceased. The rooms were only divided by *tatee* partitions, and soon after she had seen the four persons together, the woman in the next room, Radabaee, heard a stifled cry as of some one in distress. She went to the door of Gopal's room to see what was the matter, but found that it was fastened on the inside. She then returned to her own quarters. The cry was not repeated, but Radabaee kept on the watch, and in a short time she saw Gopal Appa come out of his room, carrying a bundle under his arm. He went straight to a water-pipe which stood in the vicinity, and she saw him try to wash away a quantity of blood, which covered one of his legs. She followed him and spoke to him, and he told her that the blood proceeded from a cut he had accidentally inflicted on his hand. The woman was not satisfied with his explanation, and when Gopal walked away with the bundle under his arm, she communicated her suspicions to a *ghorawalla*, named Rama Crushna, who followed him, and caused him to be taken into custody. The room which he had been seen to leave was shortly afterwards entered, and the dead body of Ramabaee was found huddled together on the floor, in a large pool of blood. There were two deep wounds in her throat, and near her on the floor was an open sheath-knife, the blade of which was covered with blood and with which the cuts had evidently been inflicted. The bundle which was taken from Gopal when he was apprehended was found to contain several articles of jewellery, belonging to Appa Wittoo, that had been kept in a box, the key of which was in the possession of the murdered woman. It was proved also that the day before the murder, he had purchased the sheath-knife that was found in the room. The other two prisoners were not so directly connected with the crime, but Raghoo Gopal had three bracelets which it was proved the dead woman had worn, and Bhima was found waiting about, apparently to keep an appointment with Gopal Appa. At the trial, there not being sufficient evidence against the woman and the other male prisoner to convict them, they were acquitted, but Gopal Appa was found guilty and sentenced to death.

The execution was conducted in public, outside the walls of the gaol, and immediately over the entrance to the Debtors' Prison, the place where the gallows is ordinarily erected. A screen had been raised to form an enclosure, and with the result that persons outside could see only the condemned man's head as he stood upon the platform, and after the drop fell they could see nothing of him at all. A large crowd, principally of miserable-looking natives, assembled outside this screen, and were kept in order by the presence of a number of police, though much restriction did not appear to be necessary.

Exactly at half-past eight o'clock Mr. Lake, the Superintendent of the Gaol, Dr. Partridge, and several gaol officials, accompanied by the representatives of the press, proceeded to the condemned cell, whence the prisoner was led out, already pinioned, by two warders. He was a tall and healthy looking man, and appeared firm and quiet in his demeanour. While in gaol, subsequent to his conviction, he behaved calmly and steadily, and did not give his custodians any more trouble. He was visited frequently by a Brahmin priest, who administered to him what consolations and inducements to resignation are to be derived from the tenets of his religion. Directly after leaving the cell, and before quitting the prison, the Superintendent read over the warrant, which was translated to the prisoner by an interpreter. The man listened unmoved, and said at the close that his trial before the Judge had not been properly conducted. It should be mentioned that while in gaol he confessed to having been present at the murder, and assisted the woman, Bhima, to commit the crime. When the warrant had been read, he was led forward, and mounted the ladder leading to the scaffold, the two warders accompanying him. The executioner—not a functionary in the regular employment of the Government, but a vagabond native who receives Rs. 10 each time he performs the duty,—at once proceeded to fix the rope round his neck, the condemned meanwhile folding his hands before him, and chanting his prayers in a loud voice. The rope being fixed, the Superintendent called out "now!" and the bolt was drawn, the body falling with a dull thud as the ropes tightened with the strain. The drop was about four feet. After the drop fell the dying man drew his legs up several times, and his chest heaved convulsively. One of the gaolers had to seize his feet, and hold them tight for nearly ten minutes before his struggling ceased. At length the body hung still and lifeless at the end of the rope; and the doctor signed his certificate stating that Gopal Appa, Hindu, labourer, 30 years of age, was dead by "judicial strangulation." The officials then retired, and the body was left hanging for an hour, when it was cut down and handed over to the deceased's caste people for disposal according to the burial rites of their creed.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervousness and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Dizziness, Want of Power, &c., whose chief malady should be treated by the new remedy PHOSPH DYNE (Ozonic Ether). Once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new life to the enfeebled constitution, and removes all of these hitherto incurable and distressing complaints. Chemists and Druggists throughout the [illegible] an [illegible] increasing demand for Dr. [illegible] imitations under some [illegible] Government Stamp [illegible] proved thereon, and

THE GLEE SOCIETY'S CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THIS evening the Glee Society give their Concert at the Town Hall at 9 o'clock. The programme comprises excellent selections, in which the Glee Society will be heard several times to advantage, whilst are interspersed contralto and baritone solos, a pianoforte duet and theorgan, besides the favourite solo, trio and chorus, "La Carita." With these powerful attractions in the Hall, and the facility of getting there and returning home, the Concert to-night might be very successful.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Buildings. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee presided. There was a large attendance of members.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The first business on the programme was the presentation of the Health Officer's Report for the 4th quarter, of 1875. The report, which had been printed and circulated to the members was ordered to be recorded. It was as follows:—

There has been a still further improvement in the public health during this season. Cholera, which had acquired its maximum intensity in the first month of the preceding quarter, gradually diminished in virulence towards the end of the year, till in the week ending the 28th of December, only 7 deaths were registered. The deaths referred to fevers were less than the mean of 5 years by 259. The annual rate of mortality, which had declined to 27·12 per 1,000 of population in the 3rd quarter, still continued declining during the period of the year embraced in this report, and fell to 26·15 per 1,000.

Exclusive of still-born, 4,913 deaths were registered against 4,369 in the preceding quarter. This 4,213 deaths included 2,98 of males and 1,915 of females: 120 males died to 100 females. Of the deaths registered, 2,423 were of persons born in Bombay, 2,344 of persons born elsewhere, and in 38 instances the place of birth was unknown. 3,044 bodies were buried, 1,221 burnt, and 240 sent to the Towers of Silence. 1,332 deaths were registered from fevers, 9 of which were referred to enteric fever, 22 to simple continued, 40 to ague, and 1,261 to remittent fever. The deaths from fevers were 350 more than the number registered in the preceding quarter, and they were exceeded in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year by 69. Ten deaths were due to measles against 37 in the last quarter, and 217 in the 4th quarter of 1874. The deaths from measles were less than the mean of 5 years by 50. Small-pox showed indications of an awakened vitality; 53 deaths were referred to it. 115 deaths were registered from cholera. 688 deaths were referred to phthisis.

To diseases of the nervous system, 394 deaths were due, the mean for 5 years being 487. 411 deaths, which included 178 from bronchitis and 203 from pneumonia, were referred to affections of the respiratory system, the mean for 5 years being 380. 17 deaths were due to diseases of the urinary system, and 36 to diseases of the generative system. To affection of the circulatory system 39 deaths were attributed; 659 deaths, which included 210 from diarrhœa and 311 from dysentery, were registered from diseases of the digestive system. Diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue accounted for 9 deaths. 2 deaths were registered from affection of the cutaneous system. Old age and debility carried off 255. The deaths of 9 children prematurely born were registered. 68 deaths from accident and violence were registered. The deaths from accidents are often due either to carelessness or rashness. 15 deaths were caused by poisoning, 5 of which were suicidal and 10 accidental. Four deaths resulted from snake bites. Two persons committed suicide during the quarter by deliberately cutting their throats. Drowning accounted for 24 deaths, 6 of which were suicidal and 17 accidental. The births of 3,381 living children and 292 still-born were registered; of the children born living 1,772 were males and 1,609 females. 3,880 vaccine operations were performed during the quarter, 3,539 of which were successful, 217 doubtful, and 124 failed. In September the Vehar-water was comparatively pure, and it had lost the dead leaf odour which it exhaled in the previous month. In the middle of October the amount of vegetable matter in the water again began to increase, and a sample of the water taken from the office pipe, which I examined on the 20th of the month, yielded ·20 parts per million of albuminoid-ammonia. But towards the end of the month the vegetable matter began to decrease, and a sample examined on the 29th yielded ·14 parts per million of albuminoid-ammonia. In November there was a still further improvement in the quality of the water supply. But the amount of vegetable matter again began to increase towards the middle of December, and a sample which I examined on the 22nd gave ·18 parts per million of albuminoid-ammonia. I have on a former occasion expressed my opinion on the quality of the Vehar-water, that it is scarcely necessary for me now to interpret the results as far as they effect the public health.

The visit of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales put to the test the organization and capabilities of the health Department. It will be remembered what immense numbers of people flocked into Bombay. The population of this city was increased by about one third, and of these strangers most had come from areas stricken with disease. 330 privies were erected by the Health Department, and a special staff detached to attend to their conservancy. The conservancy of these privies was but an insignificant portion of the work the Health Department had to perform. The influx of strangers and the general increase to the population added immensely to the usual labours of the department, and entailed a heavy responsibility on the Health Department. I had, however, every confidence in the men under me, and the confidence which I reposed in them was not misplaced. The health of the Prince and Princess of Wales was singularly good, and if the comparative freedom from disease of the general population was any test of the efficiency of the sanitary measures taken, then our efforts to maintain and protect the public health were crowned with success.

ADDITIONAL GRANTS.

Sanction was asked to the following additional grants, recommended by the Town Council:—

1. Rs. 5,500 to be paid from the cash balance for the further improvement of the Victoria Gardens, viz, the construction of a Band-stand, Deer Park, Aviary, &c., &c.

2. Rs. 3,867 for the completion of the new road between De Lisle Road Parell Roads, including the cost of new drain and railing along the sides of the thoroughfare, to be paid from the cash balance.

3. Rs. 11,500 for the completion of the Pedder Markets at Mazagon, to include the cost of enclosure wall and railings, latrine, &c., to be met by a grant from the cash balance.

4. Rs. 59,000 for the laying of a 14 inch water-main to Mazagon Bunder, to be paid out of the cash balance, as recommended by the Town Council in their Resolution, dated 4th April, 1876, instead of from a loan from Government, as sanctioned by the Corporation, 19th January, 1876.

5. Rs. 1,519-12 from the cash balance to meet the cost of repairing the Municipal siding on the G. I. P. Railway at Coorla.

6. Rs. 934-8-0 to meet the cost of providing the lamps for the Slaughter Houses at Bandora.

7. Rs. 6,655 from the cash balance to meet the cost of constructing cutcha road from the Free Road, west of the G. I. P. Railway Goods Shed, to Lawrence De Lima Street, Mazagon.

8. Rs 7,750 from the cash balance to meet the cost this year of the establishment for the new pumping station for Carnac Bander, at Rs. 256 per mensem, and of Rs. 605 ditto for fuel, &c.

9. Rs. 432 per annum for the retention of the services of three extra coolies for service at the Love Grove pumping station.

10. Rs. 7,884 (plus cost of exchange) for purchase of water meters (for sale to private persons).

11. Rs. 50,000 for the construction forthwith of a new sewer along Marine Street to the Custom House, to intercept the sewage at present passing into the Custom House basin, which outlay the Town Council recommend should be met from the cash balance.

Captain Henry said he had much pleasure in moving the adoption of these additional grants. He would just state to the Corporation the financial position of the Municipality at the present moment. A statement of the finances had kindly been prepared for him by the order of Mr. Pedder, so that the Corporation may see that these funds will permit of their voting the grants recommended by the Town Council. The actual cash balance on 1st January, 1876 was Rs. 2,98,536 against Rs. 1,50,000 estimated in the Budget, available surplus Rs. 1,48,536. We have received the Government contribution to the Police for 1876, which was not estimated in the Budget, Rs. 90,000. By paying for the Mazagon shipping water main out of cash balance we save one year's instalment estimated in the Budget of sinking fund and interest on the proposed loan of Rs. 60,000 VV below Rs. 12,700. We have advanced in 1874-75 from cash balance Rs. 71,000 for the Tulsi works which will be repaid to the Municipal fund when we receive the new loan from Government for the Tulsi works Rs. 71,000; total Rs. 3,22,236. From the sum of Rs. 3,22,236 surplus receipts must be deducted a sum of Rs. 87,000 paid or payable in 1876 on account of other works not liquidated in 1875 amounted to Rs. 2,35,000 are thus available for expenditure on new works not provided for in the Budget. The total sum now asked for deducting No. 11 which will be a mere transfer to stock account is Rs. 1,48,000, and a sum of Rs. 87,000 is thus left to provide for further improvements later in the year, and thus making an allowance from the usual savings which in 1875 amounted to about Rs. 1,46,000 The actual cash balance on the 1st instant was Rs. 3,93,000, whereas the balance budgetted for at the end of 1876 is only Rs. 1,17,000.

With regard to the first proposition no doubt every one present had visited the Victoria Gardens lately and had been much pleased at the improvements that had been carried out there. No doubt, too, they would all like to have them further improved. If they wished to have animals kept there it was necessary that accommodation should be provided for their being treated humanely. They would be a very great addition to the gardens; the deer garden in particular. The removal of the band-stand was necessary because formerly it stood where no one could hear the music. It had now been placed in a more favourable position, and those who visited the garden, on foot, as well as pedestrians, might enjoy the music of the band at their leisure. The second proposition was for the further improvement of the new road between the DeLisle and Parell Roads, the construction of which was sanctioned in July 1875. It had been completed so far as the previously sanctioned outlay would allow, and the further grant asked for was necessary to erect a railway to prevent carriages from getting off the road, which was narrow and in some places raised a good deal above the level of the land it crossed, and to construct a proper drain for the substitution of the old and very offensive ditch which had been much complained of. The third proposition was for the completion of the Pedder Markets at Mazagon. The inhabitants of Mazagon, he could say from his personal experience, had cried out long and painfully for a proper market in that district. It had been built but required to be enclosed, for the security of the occupants, and to have a latrine added, as was required by the Act. The fourth proposal was to grant Rs. 59 000 for the construction of a 14-inch main to the Mazagon Bunder. This work, as they were aware, was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 4th of April last, when it was agreed that the cost should be defrayed by a loan to be raised by the Port Trust. It was subsequently found, however, that the Port Trust would only be the means of getting the loan from Government at second hand, and it was thought that there was no reason why the Corporation should not get it themselves. While this matter was being considered, the Municipal Commissioner came to the conclusion that the sum could be paid out of the cash balance, thereby saving the interest for at least one year. The siding alluded to in the 5th proposition was that from which the street sweepings were taken out of the town, and the G. I. P. Railway Company had given notice that they would cease to run their trains from it any longer unless the line was put in a state safe to carry carriages over. With regard to the 6th proposal, the present system of lighting the Bandora slaughter-houses was, if he might say so, none at all. Each butcher had his only own little oil *butty*, and during part of the night, the slaughtering was conducted in darkness. Under these circumstances, the place could not be as clean, and the animals would not be slaughtered as humanely, as they should be. On the subject of the 7th proposition, he could say a good deal. The inhabitants of Mazagon had been shut out from Bombay ever since the construction of the G. I. P. Railway, and that most unjustly; (hear, hear,) and the road which they had been promised at that time had never been given them. The proper way no doubt would be to extend the Frere Road, but that the Railway Company objected to and they could not do it. The construction of the proposed road would be at any rate a great improvement, and would give the inhabitants of Mazagon some means of entering the town otherwise than by the roundabout way they were obliged to travel at present. With respect to the 8th proposal when the new arrangement for pumping the nightsoil at Carnac Bunder was sanctioned by the Corporation, it was understood that it would be necessary to sanction an establishment when the work of erection was completed. That work had now been completed, and they were called upon to sanction an expenditure that would be necessary for keeping the pumping apparatus going. The new arrangement had so far worked very satisfactorily, and had greatly abated the nuisance formerly existing at the Carnac Bunder. The Love Grove pumping station, alluded to in the 9 h proposal, had had much heavier work to do of late than it had in former years, and the proposed annual increase of the establishment was absolutely necessary for the working of the engines. The proposal was really only a question of a book debt, because the meters were hired out to the public, and the Corporation would be recouped the entire cost in course of time. The grant proposed in the eleventh item on the list was for a very important purpose. The new sewer had been very urgently required for a long time. The sewage of the whole south portion of the Fort now discharged itself into the mud basin of the Dockyard, and the nuisance there had been very great, several deaths having occurred from typhoid fever, which the doctors attributed to the effects of this sewer. The Dockyard authorities had complained of it, and Government had insisted upon something being done to rectify the evil. The new sewer would be an important addition to the new Fort sewage plan, which was incomplete; in fact, it would be about the most important part of the work remaining to be done. It would carry the sewage into the regular mint outfall. He had now given the Corporation what information he could about each item in the resolution he proposed, and if any member wished for further information, no doubt the Municipal Commissioner would give it.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee seconded the resolution, and said he thought the Corporation had reason to congratulate themselves on the very satisfactory state of their finances. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

EXCHANGES OF LAND.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, sanction was given to an arrangement by which Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy gives up 11·78 square yards of ground for the improvement of Kennedy Sassoon Street in exchange for 1·68 square yards of Municipal land in that thoroughfare encroached upon him. Ditto ditto by which Mr. Joosub Hadji Gunney gives up 4·45 square yards at 6 Balloo Doctor Street in exchange and without payment for 3·38 square yards in the same street, to allow his setting forward the line of his house.

Sanction was also given, on the motion of Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, seconded by Mr. Framjee Gangjee, to an arrangement by which 44·66 square yards of land or thereabouts are sold to Mr. Jamsetjee Tyabjee on the east side of Falkland Road garden. Also to the sale of 52 square yards of ground on the west side of the said gardens to Mr. Jadowjee Ragavjee. This sanction is asked for in substitution of the sanction of the Corporation given on the 19th January last.

BUDGET TRANSFERS.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made during the past quarter.

Mr. Hawlett proposed that the letter should be recorded.

Dr. Cook seconded the motion.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Masters asked for an explanation regarding two items, viz:—the payment of Rs. 400 to a gentleman "in full compensation for any damage that may have been sustained by him" in connection with the Bandora slaughter-houses; and a rebate of Rs. 6,000 granted to Mr. Dorabjee Hoosungjee, the contractor for collecting fees at the Bandora slaughter-houses.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that in granting the payment of the Rs. 400, the Town Council acted under the advice of their solicitors. There was a question as to whether they had a right to set back the house, and the owner threatened to sue them, and as their solicitors considered he had perhaps scarcely received sufficient compensation, they recommended the extra payment. The money had been tendered, but had not yet been accepted. He (Mr. Pedder) thought it would be very unwise to act under legal advice in such matters. At any rate, if they were summoned before the Court, they would be in a better position if they were able to show that they had offered the full amount of compensation than if they had not. The reason for the rebatement to Mr. Dorabjee was that he had at one time, when there was a strike among the people who supplied meat to the Bombay market, rendered great service to the town; and the Town Council considered the best way to reward him would be by a rebatement of a portion of the rent he paid for the contractorship for the fair-ground at Bandora.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and carried.

LAST YEAR'S LIABILITIES.

A list was presented of payments made during the quarter on account of last year's liabilities, to the amount of Rs. 52,207-7-6.

The Chairman explained that these payments were not made during last year simply because the bills were not received.

On the motion of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Mody, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the list was ordered to be recorded.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Clerk (Mr. Barrow,) read Government Resolution, No. 22 C. W. 138 of 1876, dated 23rd February last, stating that Government will willingly grant the land applied for by the Municipal Commissioner for the improvement of the entrance to the eastern boulevard, near Byculla Bridge.

On the motion of Captan Henry, seconded by Captain Morland, the resolution was ordered to be recorded.

THE RECENT VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Chairman said they would all remember that there was not time to call a regular meeting of the Corporation to decide about the presentation of the farewell address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales before he left Bombay, and an informal meeting was called, at which it was decided that an address should be presented. The address was presented, and His Royal Highness made a reply. Both the address and reply were printed and circulated among the members; and it would now be proposed that they should be recorded.

Captain Henry proposed—"That the Corporation approve of the measures taken for presenting a farewell address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, previous to his departure on the 11th of March last; and desire to express their thanks to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Chairman, and to Mr. J. M. Maclean, for their services in connection with the presentation. Also, that the minutes of the meeting of the 7th of March as entered, should be confirmed."

Mr. Hajeebhoy Vizram seconded the motion.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Masters asked why the whole Corporation were not invited on board the Serapis.

The Chairman said he and the Municipal Commissioner proposed that the whole Corporation should go on board, and present the address; but Sir Bartle Frere wrote that as the space on board the Serapis was limited, they were requested to send a deputation of only 12 or 15. It was accordingly decided that the Town Council, as fairly representing the Corporation, should present the address.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1875.

The Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1875 submitted to last week's meeting of the Town Council was presented.

The Chairman, in commenting on it said—I am sure that every member of the Corporation must have read the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for 1875 with great interest. Most of us have read such reports since the year 1865, but never had we before us a report so full of interest, both on account of the satisfactory working of the Municipality and of the important sanitary questions which have been so ably discussed therein. The value of the present report has been considerably enhanced by Mr. Pedder printing along with it the original reports of the heads of the principal departments under his control, as through them we are enabled to see the results of the working of the executive with more minuteness than we could otherwise observe. We are able to judge for ourselves how these departments work. Members of the Corporation who have especially interested their work carried on by any one of these departments will now be able to satisfy themselves as to the working of that particular department. The Assessor, whose department supplies us with the sinews of war, informs us that rateable property had again fallen in the year 1875, by little over four lakhs of rupees, and there has been a corresponding loss in the house, police and lighting rates of Rs. 3,75,000, as well as a considerable sum on water rate and halalcore cess. Mr. Pedder considers the report of the Assessor satisfactory, and I, who have special knowledge and experience of the department, can well bear testimony to the able manner in which Mr. Hutchinson has discharged his duties. The one great improvement which Mr. Pedder recommends is the consolidation of owners' and occupiers' rate into a single rate leviable from owners, and the inclusion in a single bill of the rates payable by owner in respect of all his properties. By this plan considerable saving would be made in the expenditure of the Assessor's and Collector's department, and, I hope this recommendation will receive careful consideration when the Act is revised by the Legislature. The report of the Chief Accountant, the Collector, and the Deputy Executive Engineer will repay perusal. Mr. Pedder's own report, in which is summarized the result of the working of his several departments, and which contains many valuable suggestions, is highly interesting. He informs us that we received Rs. 1,14,469 more than the amount of the Budget estimate of Rs. 30,20,057, and spent Rs. 2,33,410 less than the amount of the Budget estimate of expenditure Rs 34,98,437 as finally adjusted, and as the opening cash balance was Rs. 1,80,220 above the estimate, we were on the whole Rs. 5,28,099 to the good. The total excess of receipts over estimate was Rs. 1,90,066, and this was due almost entirely to two items, viz, by Government contributing the long withheld contribution towards police expenses, and by the increase in the Town duties. Our cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,90,721-4-8, but as Mr. Pedder has pointed out, it would have amounted to Rs. 4,25,000 had we not expended Rs. 19,000 on account of the construction of the Tooloe Water Works beyond what had been spent of the lakhs lent raised from Government for these works, as well as for the exceptional item of Rs. 50,000 which was voted by the Corporation for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. We have during the year paid Rs. 7,16,366 on account of the liabilities devolved upon us by the several loans. Altogether our financial condition has been very satisfactory. In paying the interest in Europe of the local debt we have, like the rest of the community, lost heavily by the present unfavourable rate of exchange. On the simple question of loss, the Chief Account informs me, is Rs 7,000. For the careful scrutiny and audit of the account Mr. Pedder highly eulogizes the labours of Messrs. Ardeshir Framji Moos and Govind Balcrishna, and when we look over the report of the auditors we will find that praise is deservedly bestowed upon them. Turning to that part of the report which treats of public improvements during the year, we find that the much-needed markets at Mazagon which have been properly named after our energetic Commissioner, have been nearly completed, and Rs. 23,171 have been spent upon their construction up to the end of the year. The Carnac Bunder night-soil depôt nuisance has been considerably mitigated at a cost of Rs 45,800. Dr. Blaney's dessicating machine has arrived, but has not been erected, as a portion of the machinery was lost in landing. The improvement of the Victoria Gardens has been prominently mentioned in the report, and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Walton for the skill and taste with which he has made the Garden what it now is. I do not wish take up your time by detailing the improvements made in this Garden, as doubtless you have all been there and have seen the improvements with your own eyes. In 55 localities the streets have been widened by the addition of 1,78,859 yards of land. The area of road repaired was about 790,000 square yards at the cost of Rs. 2,90,000. 22 streets more were watered than those of last year, while the total cost of watering was about Rs. 4,000 less. A great deal more had been done in lighting our roads—the Queen's Road has been for the first time lighted during the year, and other lights were added in different parts of the town. An advantageous arrangement has been made with the Gas Company, by which we shall receive six hundred and seventy-eight new lights at the present total annual cost of lighting. The Executive Engineer's report gives a full list of the various minor improvements during the year. I must say that of all the reports appended to Mr. Pedder's report, I have read the one from the Health Officer with the greatest interest. Our Corporation is to be congratulated in its having for its Health Officer a gentleman like Dr. Weir. He is a worthy successor of Dr. Hewlett. He has discussed in his report various and important sanitary questions with great ability, and upon those and other points mentioned in the report, you will, I daresay, have the benefit of the opinions of the professional gentleman on the Corporation. But I have summarized a few important facts for your information. Exclusive of still-born, 18,734 deaths were registered, the mean for the previous ten years being 17,542. The annual death-rate was equal to 29·07 per 1000 of the population. Enhanced as the mortality was in this year, it was less than in 1872, and I observe that in 1864 and 1865 the death rate was as high as 30 and 44 per 1000. Compared with the preceding two years, 1875 was an unhealthy year and the unhealthiness of the period was due to an epidemic of cholera and of measles which visited and scourged this island. To cholera 847 deaths were due and to measles 1,486. In all from these two zymotic diseases 2,333 people lost their lives. But if the deaths from these two great epidemic causes are deducted from the total number, the mortality will stand at 25·45 per 1000, or a little more than 1 per 1,000 less than the previous year. 1875 was a season marked by much sickness and distinguished by great unhealthiness throughout India, and I observe that in Madras the death-rate was over 6 per one thousand higher than in Bombay, and that whereas in Bombay the mortality from cholera was 1·31 per 1000, in Madras it was equal to 2·3 per 1000. The health Officer points out that the fatality was still greater in Calcutta than in Bombay or Madras, and I am not surprised that it is so. I visited Madras last year, and saw Calcutta five years ago, and I must say that the conservancy of Bombay is the best managed. Never for once did I take my handkerchief off my nose when I passed through the streets in the Black Town of Madras. My Parsee friends on the Corporation must have been glad to find that the mortality in the Parsee community was relatively very low, 24·08 per 1000. Dr. Weir says that their material prosperity and keen appreciation of the rules of health, and their readiness and willingness to comply with and follow the rules and advice of the Health Department, render the Parsees exceptionally healthy and vigorous community. My European friends on the Corporation, on the other hand, must have been startled to find that the fatality among Europeans is considerably higher than that of either Parsees or Eurasians, and Dr. Weir has given satisfactory reasons for this unpleasant state of affairs, which I do not intend to repeat here. Some of the causes are beyond our control, but the mischievous custom which exists in European houses to which he alludes will no doubt be discontinued by every European who can afford to do so, when he knows that it is so detrimental to his health. There is one suggestion in

Yorke's wish that Olivia should be left in quiet for a time had been respected; but he found a strong feeling of sympathy among all the members of the family for the unfortunate sufferers by the fire, and a keen desire to be of use. Mr. Peevor excitedly seemed delighted at the prospect of receiving the whole party, still more when he heard that it was to include Mrs. Polwheedle. Any friends of Colonel Yorke's, he said, were friends of his; he should have been very pleased to see them, and would have done his best to make them comfortable at any time, still more, of course, would he wish to do so under present circumstances. Mr. Peevor, indeed, who had deferred his journey to town till Yorke's return, and had already telegraphed to put off various guests invited to a dinner-party that evening, was in a state of mild excitement; a fire had happened in the neighbourhood, and there was no knowing how soon such a thing might happen again; then, in addition to the bad accident which had occurred, the sufferers by the fire had lost everything without being insured. "I never buy a picture, or a bit of china, or anything else," said Mr. Peevor, "without increasing my assurances; I should not be able to sleep a wink if I did not do this; it is anxious work enough as it is, living in such a household as this, and with so much to think about." Mr. Peevor was for sending down a couple of carriages at once to bring up the party, but Yorke explained that plans could not be finally arranged till he heard again from his friend Dr. Maxwell; and he returned alone in the dogcart laden with a parcel of clothing belonging to Mrs. Peevor, who was of about the same height as Olivia, and another of the children's things for the little ones. Lucy took this parcel from the hands of the maids who made it up, and brought it down-stairs to him. There was a change in her manner since he had seen her last, brought about by the partial revelation of the morning. She was still somewhat shy and timid; but the sense of security about her lover which had succeeded the previous uncertainty, gave her a confidence in his presence which she had not felt till now. They had never been so much like lovers before; and Yorke driving down the hill to the river, thought with a sense almost of shame on certain little passages which passed between them as he took the parcel from her hands, a few broken words, a mere exchange of glances, but surely unfitting such a time.

As he drove up to the inn, Mrs. Polwheedle came downstairs to meet him. Olivia had taken the sedative draught which Maxwell had sent from Shoalbrook, and was lying down: "But it does not seem to do her any good. She has begun talking now, mixing up all sorts of things in such a wild way, rolling her eyes about in a dreadful manner. I am trying to keep her quiet, but she is dreadfully excited. Perhaps after the draught takes effect she will wake up quieter."

Maxwell himself had not returned, but had sent a note to Yorke from Shoalbrook, which the latter found awaiting him at the Belle. "I must go on to town to see the lady superior," he wrote, "for her reply to my telegram is not clearly expressed. And I will arrange for the funeral being held there; it will thus attract much less attention than if held in the country. I shall be back by the evening at latest, but at any rate it will be desirable to accept your friends' offer to receive Olivia and the children for the night."

Accordingly Yorke arranged with Mrs. Polwheedle that he would come again with the carriage in the afternoon to convey the whole party to The Beeches. Inquiring for the children, he was told that they had been sent out for a walk, and he met them returning as he drove away—which he didpresently, as Mrs. Polwheedle was anxious to return to Olivia. They had been looking at the scene of the fire, and were prattling about it to their nurse as they came along, as if it were an interesting incident with which they had no personal concern. And when Yorke told the elder one that he had bought some pretty clothes for them to wear, the child became more animated and happy-looking than he had ever seen it look before.

On returning to The Beeches, he found the ladies sitting down to luncheon. Mr. Peevor had gone off to town at last, to keep his business appointment with Mr. Hanches, leaving many apologies for his enforced absence. And while sitting there in the well-ordered room, the table covered as usual with deliscacies of which no one partook, and the ladies talking in the suppressed tones congenial to the eldest Miss Peevor, and in which the example was set by her stepmother, it seemed to Yorke for the moment as if the tragedy that had been enacted so close to them was merely a horrid dream, so difficult was it to associate the tragic with this scene of the comfortable and commonplace. Nor did the conversation turn much on the subject about which all the party were thinking; for the ladies, understanding that there was some mystery about the matter into which it did not become them to pry, with natural good-breeding abstained from more than a general expression of sympathy, and Yorke felt too deeply to find the words come freely. But when luncheon was ended, and he rose to return, Mrs. Peevor mentioned that the rooms for Mrs. Wood and her party were quite ready, and asked what he would wish done about sending for them; and indeed the preparations had occupied all the morning. Ordinarily the getting ready of guest chambers at The Beeches was a matter to be dealt with by the housekeeper; but on this occasion the sentiment of romance which had inspired Lucy extended itself to Mrs. Peevor and Cathy, and they had all been engaged in arranging the suite of rooms destined for the party, placing books and flowers in the sitting-room set apart for Olivia—and where she need see no one but Mrs. Polwheedle and the servants—to give it an air of use and comfort. A large bedroom was also in course of transformation into a day nursery; but Yorke suggested that the children, at any rate would like to be with the children of the house. Altogether, it was evident that, whether from the interest caused by her lonely condition and misfortunes, or from the fact of her being now known to be a friend of Yorke, Olivia and her party would be made warmly welcome, and treated also with the utmost delicacy! Mr Peevor had left repeated injunctions about various things to be done, and especially that some of the ladies should go down the hill to the river; but who, Mrs Peevor asked, did he think had better go? And Yorke, who had intended to return alone, after looking at the ladies all standing round him to receive his commands, proposed that Lucy should go. Lucy's winning face and gentle manner, he thought, might help to win the poor sufferer from the abyss of despair and self-reproach into which she had fallen. He would walk down at once, he said, if she would follow in the carriage. And Lucy, proud of being selected, and yearning to show her sympathy for her lover's friend, ran up-stairs with a light step to get ready, while Yorke set off again for the riverside.

The short winter afternoon was drawing to a close, when Yorke again arrived at the little inn. Mrs. Polwheedle from the window had seen him enter, and waiting at the top of the little staircase, beckoned him to come up, and led the way into an empty bedroom. "She is quieter now than she has been," said the lady, closing the door, after a caution to him to speak low, as the walls were so thin; "but she has not had a wink of sleep, and it looks as if the opium had got into her head, she confuses things so. I get quiet frightened sometimes with her talking: she is quiet now, but she will go on sometimes when I am outside just as if I were in the room. I do wish Maxwell would come back quickly; it would be such a comfort to know what he thinks, and have his advice. I don't half like the responsibility of keeping her here in this way. The place is not fit for a person in health to live in, leave alone one who is sick; I begin to feel quite upset myself." And indeed the good lady looked both tired and flushed.

Yorke explained what was proposed—that the carriage from The Beeches would arrive in a few minutes to take them away, and that Mr and Mrs Peevor had sent a very particular invitation to herself, which only a sense of consideration had prevented their delivering in person.

"That is very kind, I am sure," said Mrs. Polwheedle, looking pleased and mollified. "The landlady tells me The Beeches is a perfect palace of a place, with everything done in the most elegant style; not that I mind at all about such things for myself, but I am sure it will do the poor thing good to go there. But I am not so sure about our getting her to go. She does talk so very strangely about things. But perhaps you had better go in and see if you can persuade her. I will stop outside for a bit and get the things ready."

So saying, Mrs. Polwheedle opened the door, and then, pushing open the one on the opposite side of the little landing, motioned to Yorke to enter the room to which it belonged. It was a small bedroom, used as a sitting-room for the occasion, there being no parlour up-stairs. As Yorke entered, Olivia, who seemed to be walking restlessly up and down, and was looking the other way, turned sharply round. She still wore the dress in which she had made her escape that morning, but the long hair was now arranged in coils round the head, although not with her usual neatness, and she wore a scarf round her shoulders; but although Yorke instinctively noted these details, what caught his eye was the pallid face, which made the hectic flush seem brighter, the parched lips, and the wild aspect of the restless eyes. She seemed almost another person from the Olivia of the previous evening, gentle, languid, and depressed.

Turning quickly round when Yorke entered the room, Olivia seemed startled and even frightened for an instant, while she stopped and looked at him with a puzzled face, as if not knowing him. Then the expression cleared, and stepping towards him, she held out her hand.

"You startled me at first," she said, with a smile, which to the other seemed inexpressibly sad; "do you know I thought you had come down from heaven!" Then drawing a little nearer, and looking at him earnestly, she added, "Robert has come down from heaven, my husband that was, Robert Falkland—he came down to save me and Livie and baby from the fire; he saved us all, and now he has gone away again. He was always brave and noble."

Yorke stood tongue-tied with emotion. He had not been prepared for this, and in the shock of this revelation of her state he could not at once find words for reply.

Then the restless eyes turned away, and she moved to the window, and then began pacing again the little room, as if not aware of his presence. Still there remained something of the old grace of movement; but how far removed seemed this poor wild creature from the gentle yet stately Olivia of former days! Better surely that she had perished in the flames than be reserved for such a fate as this!

Suddenly she stopped opposite to him, and again smiling, said, "Won't you be seated, Mr. Yorke?" and sitting down herself on a little cane chair, motioned him to take another.

Yorke obeyed her: and while for a brief space she sat quietly as if waiting for him to speak, with her graceful arms crossed over the scarf, something of the old Olivia seemed for the instant to have returned. But almost immediately the eyes began to roll wildly about the room, and Yorke hastened to speak before the phrensy should again possess her.

"I have come on behalf of some very kind friends—the friends with with whom I am leaving—to ask you to make their house your home for a while."

"Friends?" she said, speaking in an absent manner, and looking down—"it must be very nice to have kind friends."

"And you will find them friends indeed," he continued, gaining hope from her manner. "Their carriage will be here directly; will you not make ready to start? It is getting late."

"Friends?" she said again, in a mournful voice—"I have no friends; Robert is dead, and my husband has left me and gone away. Yet no!" she added, with sudden energy, and looking fixedly at Yorke; "he is not my husband—I have no husband. I have been living with two men—and one is dead, and one is gone away; but I have no husband." And Olivia repeated

"This little inn is wanting in comforts" said Yorke, trying to give a turn to the conversation; "there is hardly room for all of you. It will be a good thing to move into another house. This room is small and close," he added, by way of diversion, while Olivia looked at him earnestly, as if weighing the proposition.

She replied abruptly, "The room is good enough for a bad woman like me; I am not a fit woman to live with decent people. Mrs. Polwheedle came to see me to-day, but she has gone away again; she did not care to stay with a bad woman like me."

Just then the door was pushed open, and the youngest child came into the room, toddling with uncertain step, just able to walk. It stood looking at its mother for a while, with one little hand in its mouth, as if afraid to come near; and then as Yorke, who was sitting near the door, held out his arms, it came up to him.

Olivia meanwhile had been gazing on the ground as if busied with her thoughts. Looking up, and seeing the child on Yorke's knee, she cried, "Why don't you send it away, wretched little bastard brat?"

As she called this out in a harsh voice, the very tones of which seemed to be changed, the frightened child began to cry.

Then Olivia jumping forward caught it in her arms. "My darling, my darling," she said "don't you cry. Your mother's no better than a street-walker; but it's not my darling's fault, is it?" And she rocked the child to and fro, holding it to her breast, and crooning over it till the crying ceased.

Yorke, unwilling to disturb her while in this mood, sat silent. While they were in this situation, Mrs. Polwheedle entered the room.

She seemed relieved to find Olivia so quite, and announced the arrival of the carriage.

Olivia at this rose, the child still in her arms, as if intending to obey the summons.

"If you will go down and take your place, my dear," said Mrs. Polwheedle, "I will get the children ready, and follow you with the things;" and she made a sign to Yorke which he understood to mean that they should take advantage of Olivia's present humour to make a start.

There came up to Yorke the doubt whether this plan for giving her shelter ought now to be pursued; but it seemed too late to alter it now. And what else could be done?

Olivia without saying a word handed the child to Mrs. Polwheedle, and moved to the door. On the landing outside the elder child was standing, holding the banister with one hand, a doll which had come from the Beeches in the other. Her mother stooped down and kissed her without saying a word, and then descended the stairs, and made for the entrance-door.

As she passed along the little passage, she stopped at the parlourdoor as if in doubt, and then turning to Yorke, who was following, she put her finger on her lips, and said, "Hush, that is where they have laid him," and then passed out into the open air. This was the first reference to her knowledge that Falkland's corpse was in the house; nor did she know that it had been moved into another room; but how much of the facts was understood by the poor clouded brain could not be told.

The carriage-road was at the back of the inn; the front door opened on to the little terrace, set out with benches which reached down to the river. The evening was dull and gloomy, with slight rain falling; the wind moaned sadly through the bare trees, and night was fast closing in.

Olivia wore no hat, or other wrapper than the scarf, but Yorke forbore to check her action by noticing this.

She stood for a few seconds looking in front of her not seeming to notice the rain falling on her bare head; and at last Yorke said that the carriage was at the back of the house—they had better go that way.

At the sound of his voice she turned round and looked him in a vacant way, and started off at a quickpace towards the ruins of her own house, the outline of which could still be made out in the dim evening light, about a couple of hundred yards higher up the river.

Yorke followed and overtook her, and they stepped side by side in silence, passing the spot where only two days before, in his walk with Lucy, he had first met her children. It seemed as if weeks had passed since that walk.

Olivia stopped at the garden-fence and looked up at the ruins. "See," she said, "the fire has gone from there now; but it is still here," she continued, clasping her head with both hands; "it is still here, and burning; it never stops burning." And she stood holding up her hands to her forehead, and looking bewildered at the ground.

Olivia," said Yorke, although he could hardly speak for the fulness of his heart, "you want rest and quiet, my poor friend, and by-and-by, please God, all will come right. Let us turn back."

"Come right!" she cried, "how can it come right? See here," she continued, laying a hand on his arm, and pointing with the other towards the ruined house, "I was at the window there, praying for my children, when he came up the ladder, and I thought God had answered my prayers and sent his spirit to save us. But it was not his spirit, it was himself. Yes, Major Yorke, it was my husband; he was a hunted prisoner, wounded and sick, wandering in the desert, and I was bearing children to another man. And now he is dead; he died to save me, and a polluted wretch like me still walks the earth."

Then with a cry she turned away from the house, and began walking hurriedly along the bank up the river.

The evening was growing dark, the swollen river ran level with the footway, and Yorke striding along by her side could hardly distinguish between land and water.

A short distance they walked thus in silence along the narrow path, which gave barely room for the two between the hedge and the river, Yorke striving to think how best to calm her agitated mind. At last he said, "Olivia, you will tire yourself out if you hurry in this way; the children are waiting for you; will you not go back to them, poor little things?"

"Poor little things indeed," she said, "to have so vile a mother!" She stopped short and turned half round as if about to go back, and then saying, "There is no help!" and throwing up her arms, made a step forward, whether seeing the water or not her companion could not tell, and sank into the stream.

Yorke plunged in and caught her as she rose to the surface.

The poor creature struggled violently, holding out her arms, whether to get free or clinging to him to be saved he could not tell, but he caught her in his grasp and held her firmly, and after a few moments her efforts ceased, although she still clutched him tightly round the neck with one arm. And at first as they floated down the stream the danger of the situation did not strike him. Often when in his younger days he had played with his brother subalterns at saving a drowning man in an Indian swimming bath, it had seemed as if impossible to sink. But the weight of his heavy clothes and the icy coldness of the water began at once to tell; and cramped as was the movement of his arms by her grasp, it was as much as he could do to keep her head above water, as he pushed out with his feet towards the shore. The plunge had not been far, but it was made at a point where the bank projected into the river, into the middle of which they had been swept by the strong current. Good swimmer as he deemed himself, he found himself powerless to struggle with the stream, and soon the thought came over him that the fate which had so long bound up their lives together would now follow them to the end. Were they to die locked in each other's arms? And in an instant the picture of past days came up before him, the days when he worshipped the gentle, the gracious, the noble Olivia; the days when he lived on in the bitterness of his heart at losing her, the poor wreck he now held in his arms for the first time, and who, seemingly unconscious of her state, looked up at the sky with a dull stony stare. He could make out in the dim light that her eyes were open, but more he could not tell, and as he pushed convulsively along in the darkness to where he thought the bank must be, it came over him to wonder if people when they found their bodies would guess the truth, or would they think that the unhappy woman in her madness had dragged him to destruction?—when he saw the dim bank looming just above him, and with his free hand caught hold of some weeds growing against its side.

They were saved; but, exhausted and benumbed as he was, and encumbered with his charge, and unable to find any footing, it was only by a desperate effort that he still clutched the weeds. So short a time, and yet all his strength was gone. How easy to be drowned after all! and, too tired to call for help, he must soon let go, when he sees a figure kneeling on the bank above, and an arm stretched out has seized his in its grasp. It is Lucy, who, learning in a few short words from Mrs. Polwheedle enough to guess at Olivia's state, had followed them up in the bank, reaching the spot in time to save him. With the help of Lucy, throwing herself down on the wet grass to lend her weight to his efforts, he at last drags himself out, still grasping his burden; and while he stands exhausted looking at the figure lying inanimate at their feet, Lucy raises the shrill cry which soon brings succour—the landlord, the gardener Joe, the Peevors' footman, Mrs. Polwheedle, and others, who raised Olivia's body from the ground, and bear it quickly to the inn.

Maxwell, who has just arrived, meets the little procession at the door, and in a few brief words Yorke explains what has happened. No harm was done, he thought; he had kept her head above water all the time; it must be merely a faint from cold and fright.

"Not up-stairs," said Maxwell, opening the parlourdoor, as the bearers entered the passage with their burden; "this way—in here;" and the hapless Olivia was laid on the same couch which had borne that morning the dead body of her husband.

And now, while the doctor and the landlady and Mrs. Polwheedle and Lucy are busy over the prostrate figure, Yorke, wrapped up in a big overcoat of the landlord and covered with shawls, stands by the taproom fire. He cannot bear to leave the spot, and this rough sort of vapour-bath will keep him from catching cold. But the children are sent off in the carriage, and the servants will explain why the others are detained.

Comedy and the commonplace tread close upon the tragic in the actual business of life; and as Yorke stands before the blazing fire drinking hot spirits-and-water, while the landlord takes a glass also to keep him company, and begins a maundering story of how he got upset in a punt seven years ago, and some half-dozen tap-room loungers stand hard by discussing the events of the day, in undertones out of consideration for Yorke, nothing could well be more prosaic or matter of fact than the aspect of the scene. But he can drink the cordial and hold his feet to be scorched by the fire, while yet thinking over the tragic fate of the woman once so passionately loved, now pitied with a feeling that for the time left no room in his heart for other emotions—thinking, too, of the death of the noble soldier who seemed when first he knew him to deserve the envy of all younger men. And now what would be the end of this calamity and woe? He, the noble, the gallant, the unfortunate husband had found peace at last; but what further sufferings awaited the unhappy wife?

A long time must have passed, for his clothes are almost dry, when the good doctor appears at the door and beckons him to come into the passage.

"It is all over," said the old man, in a low voice. "It was the shock that killed her; life must have passed away before you brought her to land. Who could wish it were otherwise? Still in your wet clothes? You must look to yourself now, my dear friend, or you too will be a sufferer."

KICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—April 15.

The New "Imperial Measure."—The Royal Titles Bill.

AN "ALIAS" IMPROVED.

Thy Sovereign dub an Empress, Ben? What for?
A countercheck to Russia's Emperor?
Rather, my Benjamin, wouldst make the Queen a
Match for the Czar, entitle her "Czarina."

FAT AND LEAN KINE.

Fat Man. "Five-and-twenty minutes without a check! You must have found your waterproof very warm, Mr. Wigeles?"
Mr. Wiggles. "My Dear Sir, there is nothing of me to be warm!"

UNENCUMBERED.

Policeman. "Where d'yer live?" *Lost Child.*
"Bocoo!" "Don't know!"
Policeman. "Who's yer Father and Mother?"
Lost Child. "Ain't got none."
Policeman (perplexed). "Are yer married?" *Lost Child.* "Yes!"
Policeman (relived). "Ah, shure, thin ye're all right! Away you go!"

[*Crowd disperses.*

WHITE MATES IN ONE MOVE.

Paris has been giving herself up lately to the enjoyment of sensational weddings. The crowning interest has been reached by the marriage of Mlle. Blanc, who was lately pushed across by her father, the celebrated proprietor of the Monaco gaming-tables, to the Prince Radzyvill, one of his most constant patrons, for better or worse—in face to turn out a prize or a blank, as fortune may determine. A few interesting details of the ceremony have not as yet been divulged to the public. *Punch* trusts he is not indiscreet in publishing some additional information. If old Blanc be "*Impasse*" (unpaved), as he has been called by a punter now sunk to a punster of the most reckless description—let us hope that bride and bridegroom are destined to be a happy *pair*, though she is not yet twenty and he is between *trente et quarante*. The contrast of the bride's auburn tresses with her lord's raven hair made more than one spectator compare them to the *rouge et noir* of the paternal board of green cloth.

The lady certainly does not bring her bridegroom a *zero* as a dowry. Though we may not admire the connection prejudice is no cause for not wishing that their married life may go *comme sur des roulettes*.

It is reported that when the bride arrived, pale with emotion, at the altar, her affectionate father could not resist a last paternal cry of "*Rouge perd et couleur.*" This not unnaturally called up a flush on the cheek of the manly bridegroom, but he had the presence of mind to cap the paternal allusion of Blanc Senior to his daughter's paleness with a smile and the half-audible retort—with reference at once to his own blush and the ladys dot—"*Couleur gagne!*"

STORES FOR THIRSTY THOUSANDS.

Two drays, three horses to each dray,
Besides one horse-and-cart, around,
Some sixteen goodly barrels lay,
"X" chalked on each, about the ground.
Nigh which a cellar's open door,
Had just admitted many more;

The cellar of a House of Call
At Barnes, upon the River side,
Wherest the Public, great and small,
With cheering liquors are supplied.
And all those barrels lying near,
Were full of Wandsworth's noted beer.

Another House upon the brink
Of Thames, a little farther on,
Was choked with hampers holding drink,
Designed to be consumed anon.
The drink, a wayfarer found out,
Was bottled-ale and bottled-stout;

And not one quarter of the stock
Procured, expressly to allay
Enormous thirst of human flock,
The eve but one before the day
Of the great Boat race 'twixt the Blues—
The Oxford and the Cambridge crews.

And those two taverns were but twain
Of many hundred houses there,
Which, to supply the looked-for drain,
Provided an abundant store
Of every kind of beer and ale,
And wine and spirits, too, for sale!

Beneath teetotal tyrant rule,
What preparation should we see,
The million's heated throats to cool?
Cases of coffee, chests of tea?
And lemonade disposed in pipes,
And tuns of ginger-beer for swipes?

THE GIRL WHO BEES.

We know the sylph on "Spillers;" now from rinks the fancy flees,
To the *bas bleue* of the period—the learned girl who "Bees."

She has Webster at her finger-ends, o'er Walker walks with ease;
Can crack all the nuts in Nuttall, this portentous girl who Bees.

She can spell "metempsychosis," knows how many *l*'s and *c*'s
Should be put in "peccadillo"—this alarming girl who Bees.

"Phthisis" has for her no terrors; in "Sciatica" she sees
Nothing to cause her trouble—she has had them both at Bees.

Never "harassed" or "embarrassed," she can spell you both of those;
She can "brazo" out Mr. Lowe, can this *habituee* of Bees.

Even Cotton, ex-Lord Mayor, admits he can't afford to sneeze
At the fight where he encounters this triumphant Queen of Bees.

Blithely ever is she buzzing. Night by night, snow, blow, or freeze,
Gaily humming "I am coming," as she flits among the Bees,

Once she quailed at Mr. D'Orsey; now she puts the "o" in pease.
She's as good as Mr. Cassavan, that veteran of Bees.

She browbeats interrogators—"Just explain it, if you please."
"Would you kindly re-pronounce it?" says this champion of Bees.

She's not lost, though she hesitates. She minds her *q*'s and *p*'s,
"Slow and sure" is the golden rule that guides the heroine of Bees.

Other girls do High-Art needlework, sing Bach or nigger glees,
But she her glamour casts by spell—the Queen of busy Bees.

Our banks are furnished with them. There is really quite a squeeze
Of seraphic Curates hiving whole swarms of Ladies' Bees.

Male orthographers are cyphers: they please not, nor displease—
'Tis still the *belle* who bears away the bell at all the Bees.

May she win a prize from Hymen. Soon her fair face may we see
In a hive with blithe brood humming—Spelling changed for Baby Bee.

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THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Through Passenger Service between G.I.P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G.I.P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andarce.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Ouch and Rohilkhund Railways.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N.W. Provinces and the Punjaub
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Cawnpore and Mussoree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fare. Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares. or Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

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